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Azygophleps brehmi Yakovlev et Witt, sp.n. — a new Carpenter-Moth (Lepidoptera, Cossidae) from Ethiopia

Azygophleps brehmi Yakovlev et Witt, sp.n. — новый древоточец (Lepidoptera, Cossidae) из Эфиопии

Roman V. Yakovlev[1, 2], Thomas J. Witt[3]
Р.В. Яковлев[1, 2], Т. Витт[3]

[1] Altai State University, Lenina pr. 61, RF-656049, Barnaul, Russia.
[1] Алтайский государственный университет, пр. Ленина 61, Барнаул, 656049, Россия.
[2] Tomsk State University, Laboratory of Biodiversity and Ecology, Lenina pr. 36, 634050 Tomsk, Russia E-mail: yakovlev_asu@mail.ru
[2] Томский государственный университет, Лаборатория биоразнообразия и экологии, пр. Ленина 33, Томск, 634050, Россия.
[3] Museum Witt, Tengstrasse 33, D-80796, Munich, Germany. E-mail: thomas@witt-thomas.com

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КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: Cossidae, новый вид, Эфиопия, фауна.

ABSTRACT. *Azygophleps brehmi* Yakovlev et Witt, **sp.n.** is described from Ethiopia (Bale Mountain).

РЕЗЮМЕ. Из Эфиопии описан новый вид *Azygophleps brehmi* Yakovlev et Witt, **sp.n.**

The carpenter moths (Lepidoptera, Cossidae) – is a relatively small family of Ditrysia. At the present time it comprises about 1000 species [Nieukerken et al., 2011].

The genus *Azygophleps* Hampson, 1892 (type species — *Hepialis scalaris* Fabricius, 1775) belongs to the subfamily Zeuzerinae. It includes 29 valid species [Yakovlev, 2011] widely distributed in Paleotropic region (Africa, Arabian Peninsula, Hindustan, Indochina, South China – Yunnan, Southern Sichuan – and South-Eastern Palearctic – Sahara, Turkey, Iran, Iraq, Pakistan, South-Eastern Afghanistan) [Yakovlev, Dubatolov, 2013; Yakovlev, 2015]. Two species — *A. inclusa* (Walker, 1856) and *A. scalaris* (Fabricius, 1775) — are pests of crop plants. Caterpillars of *A. inclusa* damage *Indigofera* (Fabaceae) [Vàri et al., 2002] which widely is used in production of natural dyes (indigo and basma). *A. scalaris* feeds on *Sesbania grandiflora*, *S. roxburghii*, *S. bispinosa*, *S. javanica*, *S. sesban* (Fabaceae), whose flowers are used as vegetables in tropical regions, and on *Crotalaria* (Fabaceae) grown as siderate and shade on coffee plantations.

During the study of the African Cossidae deposited in Witt Museum (Munich, Germany) a new species from the genus *Azygophleps* from Ethiopia was found. The new species here is described.

Azygophleps brehmi Yakovlev et Witt, **sp.n.**
Figs 1–4

MATERIAL. Holotype ♂ (Museum Witt), Ethiopia, Bale Mountain, Catcha bei Rira, 2350 m, 06°42.899´N, 39°43.441´E, 7 April 2010, Dietl Monika & Michael, R. Beck, H. Bekele leg. Paratypes 6 ♂♂ (Museum Witt), same data; 1 ♂ (Museum Witt), Oromia region, Harena forest, N06°42.983´, E39°43.570´, 21–24.05.2013, 2388 m, leg. H. Sulak.

DESCRIPTION. Forewing 22–24 mm. Antennae cup-shaped, with long double pecten at proximal 2/3 of antenna (processes of pecten 4 times longer than diameter of antenna rod) and very short double pecten distally (processes of pecten equal to diameter of rod). Thorax and abdomen covered with pale yellow hairs. Forewing elongate, cream, with cellular pattern consisting of black strokes. Strokes broader and more dense on costal margin, in discal cell and on anal margin and more narrow in submarginal zone. Cubital area without pattern. Hindwing cream, with poorly developed cellular pattern consisting of thin striated cream strokes in submarginal and marginal areas except in anal area. Fringe of both wings light cream, nearly white.

Male genitalia. Uncus short, triangle, with pointed apex; tegumen broad; branches of gnathos short, free, with stout bases, gradually converging distally; valva narrow, long, with even parallel margins and rounded tip; juxta large, oval, with small semicircular incisure on dorsal surface; saccus long, massive, conical, with pointed apex; phallus thin, shorter than valva at 1/4 of length, with thick base, slightly converging distally, poorly curved along length, lateral surface of vesica with small rod-like cornutus.

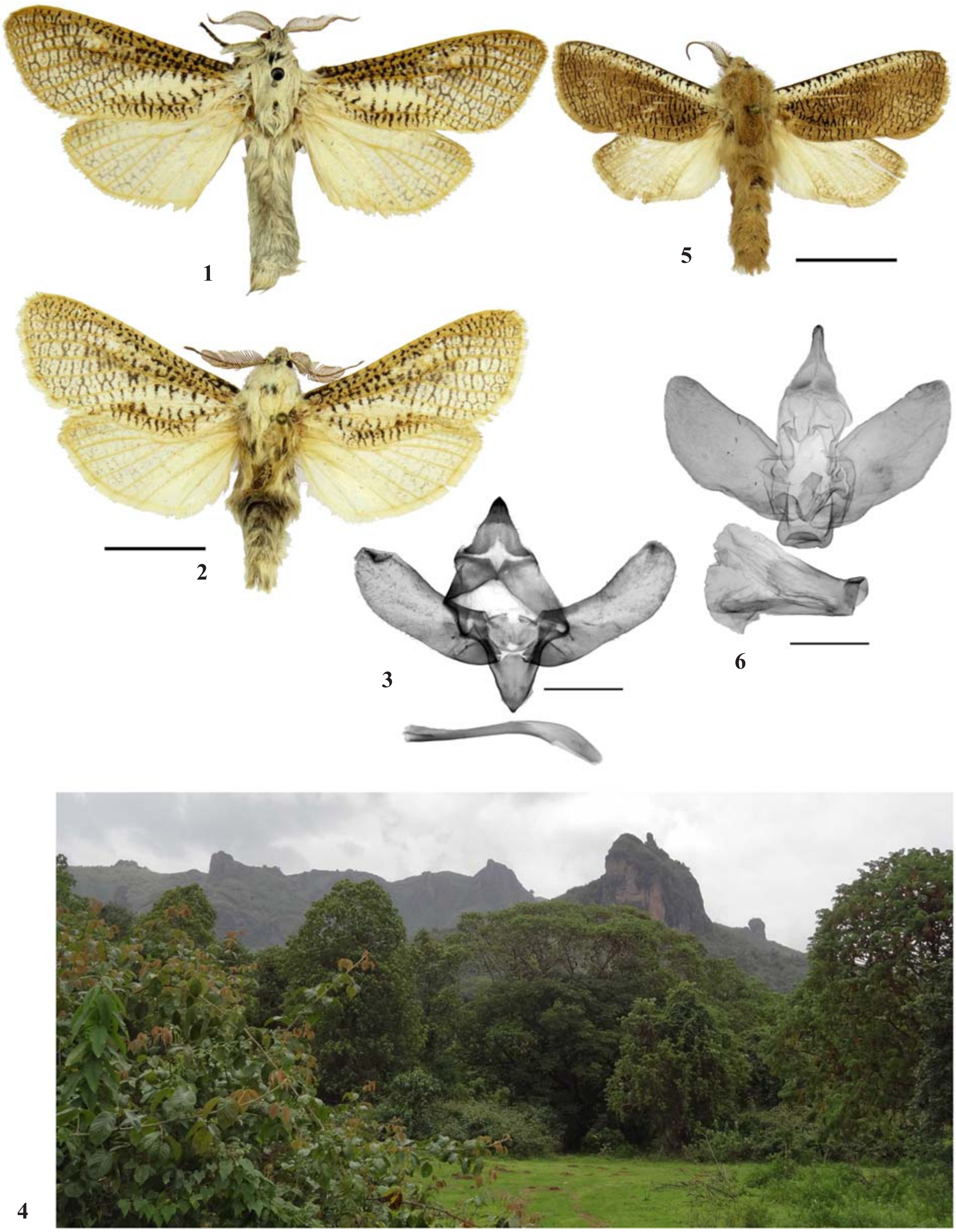
Female unknown.

DIAGNOSIS**.** The new species differs very well both in external appearance and genitalia structure. The closest species is *A. aburae* (Plötz, 1880) (type locality — Bei Aburi [Ghana]) (Figs 5–6). The new species differs by:

– larger size (forewing length of *A. brehmi* is 22–24 mm, *A. aburae* — 18–21 mm)

– more light pattern of forewing (cubital area of forewing is light without pattern in *A. brehmi*, forewing with bright costal edge in *A. aburae*)

– details of the male genitalia structure (valva narrow, long, with even parallel margins and rounded tip; juxta large, oval, with a small semicircular incisure on dorsal surface; saccus long, massive, conical, with pointed apex; phallus thin (diameter in medial third 4x smaller than valva width) in *A. brehmi*; valva broad, slightly converged at apex; juxta trapezoid, with long dorsally directed lateral processes; sac-



Figs 1–6. *Azygophleps* species (adult specimens, male genitalia and biotope): 1 — *A. brehmi* **sp.n.**, holotype; 2 — *A. brehmi* **sp.n.**, paratype (Oromia region); 3 — *A. brehmi* **sp.n.**, holotype, male genitalia (GenPr MWM–25284); 4 — Type locality of *A. brehmi* (photo by H. Sulak); 5 — *A. aburae*, male, Tanzanie; 6 — *A. aburae*, male genitalia (GenPr MWM–14439).

Рис. 1–6. *Azygophleps* (имаго, гениталии самцов и биотоп): 1 — *A. brehmi* **sp.n.**, голотип; 2 — *A. brehmi* **sp.n.**, паратип (Oromia region); 3 — *A. brehmi* **sp.n.**, голотип, гениталии самца (GenPr MWM–25284); 4 — Типовая местность *A. brehmi* (фото Г. Сулака); 5 — *A. aburae*, ♂, Tanzanie; 6 — *A. aburae*, гениталии самца (GenPr MWM–14439).

cus semicircular, small; phallus very large, its diameter in medial part nearly equals in width of valva in *A. aburae*).

BIONOMICS. Flight in April-May, specimens were collected at 2350–2388 m.

ETYMOLOGY. The authors name the species in honor of the great German zoologist and writer Alfred Edmund Brehm (1929–1984), who had visited Africa twice and dedicated his great book to the nature of Africa "Reiseskizzen aus Nordostafrika".

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